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## Future Visions In Science Fiction

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### ABSTRACT

Science fiction has recently gained popularity among other genres, thanks to characters like Tony Stark's Iron Man armour and the technologically advanced nation of Wakanda. In actuality, science fiction has accompanied human development from the beginning of the period of science and technology. This Research Paper studies attempts to highlight the actual impacts of science fiction on human society and technological evolution in defining the modern world and securing the way to a bright future by analysing in depth the usual subgenres with instances and comparisons between sci-fi works. This explanation's outcome could aid in our understanding of science fiction's broader significance and its connection to contemporary culture.

### INTRODUCTION

Frankenstein (also known as The Modern Prometheus), written by Mary Shelley, the "Mother of Science Fiction," ignited the first flame for the science fiction (Sci-fi) genre in the year 1818. More than 200 years later, the science fiction subgenre is still actively evolving, much like civilization. Through such a long period of time, history has recorded several noteworthy sci-fi authors, like Christopher Nolan and Steven Spielberg for films and Jules Verne and HG Wells for literature. Exceptional science fiction works have also been produced in a wide range of genres, most notably the classic Star Wars, Star Trek, Blade Runner, Interstellar, and Inception.

Every person has a distinct understanding of what science fiction is; some regard it as a reflection of the human race's limitless imagination, while others see it as evidence that society has achieved its goals or, for others, as a reflection of their hopes for the future. Science fiction, however, is one of the main factors that have moulded the current world and will impact the future on a larger scale. The goal of this research is to thoroughly examine how science fiction affects society and the wider world, with a particular focus on society and technology. The research will show three specific effects that science fiction has on the world, which will be discussed by three different sub-genres of science fiction, namely adventurous science fiction, dystopian science fiction, and social science fiction, respectively. These effects will be referred to as technology and society inspiration, forming the concept of the future, and balance among society.

### TECHNOLOGY DREAMING & INSPIRATION

#### Impacts of adventurous science fiction

Innovation aspirations are sparked and maintained by science fiction. Science fiction does not precisely address how to achieve the future whether it describes living robots or alien cultures. Additionally, it promotes something that, logically speaking, comes before technological mastery: the stimulation of imagination and the recognition of human wants for such futuristic worlds. Regardless of how fantastical these demands from science fiction might sound, because they were inspired by human needs, they are theoretically feasible. The same concept was shown in Jules Vern's two works, 20,000 Leagues Under the

Sea (1870, Vern, J.) and From the Earth to the Moon (1865, Vern, J.), both of which are regarded as milestones in the history of science fiction.

The story of the Nautilus, a sizable submarine, and its explorations of the world's seas at a tremendous depth of 20,000 leagues (or 80,000 km) under the sea, is told in 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. The Nautilus is described as having a wealth of cutting-edge technology that scientists at the time could only dream of, such as enormous windows that let visitors to take in the surroundings or a machine that can make seawater drinkable. Instead of attempting to find out how to create all the desirable futures, Vern chose to imagine them. However, history has shown that those perceptions about him are legitimate. The scientists were not helped by Vern's well-known works, but the long-term impacts may have been more important. It encouraged the dreams, which subsequently became real.

Verne predicts in From the Earth to the Moon that the United States would send a mission to the moon, which is built of aluminium (which was indeed the case). He assigns the project an unfathomably high price tag that is more than the GDP of France at the time. And even that estimate of how much the Apollo programme would cost turned out to be a realistic forecast.

Vern wasn't against science, despite how idealistic it may appear. Instead, by simply setting aside the how and focusing on the notion that it would be lovely to achieve such a thing, he helped people see parts of the future long before science was able to make them a reality. The world must ultimately choose how, but science fiction serves as a reminder to focus on imagining the future now since it will eventually come to pass.

At this time, imaginings like Black Hole Exploration (Interstellar, 2014), the transfer of human mind into a computer (Transcendence, 2014), or Tony Stark's Nanotech Armour (Avengers: Infinity War, 2018) are not at all merely fantastical ideas. They will certainly be possible at some time.

## **FORMING THE FUTURE'S CONCEPT**

### **The influence of Dystopian Science fiction**

Science fiction is an amazing and magnificent genre. Particularly, technology is a major theme in science fiction. In a typical science fiction narrative, either a big development or shift in technology takes place or a significant shift in societal norms takes place. The science-fiction tale will often be a synthesis of the two. These tales, nevertheless, might not be as unbelievable in theory as they initially appear to be. In truth, many science fiction works are inspired by conflict in the actual world.

In addition to science fiction set in the far future, there is a genre known as dystopian science fiction. The imagined worlds that are shown as being dark or pessimistic typically feature a civilization where people are unhappy and dejected as a result of how the world is set up, usually as a result of detrimental effects from technological advancement. Wall-E ought to serve as a good benchmark for this branch of science fiction.

Wall-E (Pixar, 2008) is an animated family film with a dystopian undertone. Wall-E is a mechanical garbage compactor that lives on an abandoned Earth after everyone has gone for a new life in space. In which a disheartening truth has been revealed behind the love tale of two robots, Wall-E and Eve: The Earth has been severely ruined by an excessive amount of rubbish; People are fat, lethargic, and reliant on technology; Social relationships are destroyed. The Earth in Wall-E is really somewhat similar to the real Earth; nevertheless, on a smaller scale, it shares some of the negative effects of modernity and industrialization, such as garbage over-control, obesity, and excessive use of technology.

The wicked autopilot robot in Wall-E refuses to let humans return to Earth and even rises up against the captain, illustrating the dread of technology misdirection and takeover. The dread of machines taking over, extraterrestrial invasions, or, to put it another way, mankind losing its freedom, has recently been a major theme in a huge number of science fiction works. The dread is no longer a figment of the imagination for novels or films as this period of technology and science is about to reach the pinnacle of its growth and the advent of AI (Artificial Intelligence) and intelligent robotic robots. In hindsight, the bio-engineered android takeover in Blade Runner (1982) or the AI rebellion in Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015) are more like

cautionary tales for the advancement of science, advising them to proceed cautiously while advancing technology.

### **INTERESTING APPEARANCE IN SOCIETY**

Especially descriptive is science fiction. The genre does undoubtedly depend heavily on technology. However, it isn't always employed as the focal point of the narrative. Science fiction writers have used it to reflect societal concerns, with a focus on interpersonal relationships and psychology, while technology is only a small part of how it impacts people individually or as a social group. This defines social science fiction, which focuses largely on the frequently negative impacts of science and technology on people and human society. Returning the favour, science fiction is likewise a part of the social sphere; as such, it has its own cultures, logical systems, and inequities that have developed throughout the course of human history. Before recently, this specific sci-fi sub-genre was less well-liked, especially now that technology and science have greatly impacted most facets of social life. There is a straightforward logic for this particular problem: When a technology is utilised excessively, it will be counterproductive, as is shown in the usage of smart phones and social media in interpersonal interactions and relationships. Social science fiction frequently employs futuristic technologies or uses this entire line of reasoning.

The Black Mirror TV series (2011) does a fantastic job of interpreting the same idea. Every one of the 19 episodes presents a unique universe where the technology-mediated lifestyles of future humans are revealed to be full of both amazing promise and terrible traps. Though such civilizations are based in a near-future setting, the authors just used contemporary examples of sophisticated technology to illustrate the dangers that lie beneath it. The National Anthem (Season 1 - Ep. 1 - 4 December 2011), for instance, provides an illustration. In this episode, a person or thing holds a British princess prisoner using only primitive technology while forcing the Prime Minister to conduct copulation with a pig on live television as a kind of ransom.

In Nosedive (Series 3 - Ep.1 - 21 October 2016), for another illustration, the world reaches a stage where everything in society is centred on likes and individuals are fixated on their virtual ratings. Lacie, the main character, began as a reasonably accomplished woman with a good reputation in her online social network. However, one day her life started to decline as swiftly as her ratings, and in a very short period of time, she went from being a person with a good heart to becoming a social outcast and ending up in jail. She was able to see plainly, speak up without lying, and act on her actual, primal emotions when she was incarcerated. This sends the viewer a second message: Despite how innovative the world may be, morality, relationships, and social contact still matter.

### **CONCLUSION**

Modern technology still has a lot of undiscovered potential, and human creativity has no bounds. Recognising the limits between creation and destruction, however, also contributes to keeping the global revolution on track.

After two decades of development and expansion, science fiction literature and film have established a significant influence on contemporary science, technology, and society.

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